

1 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
2 DISTRICT OF NEVADA

3 IRENE MICHELLE SCHWARTZ- )  
4 TALLARD, an individual, )  
5 Plaintiff, )  
6 vs. )  
7 HSBC BANK USA, National Association, )  
8 its Assignees and/or Successors, and )  
9 DOES I through X inclusive, )  
10 Defendants. )

Case No.: 2:14-cv-01908-GMN-VCF

ORDER

11 Before the Court is the Motion to Dismiss (ECF No. 10) filed by Defendant. Plaintiff has  
12 failed to file a Response to the Motion to Dismiss. For the reasons that follow, the Court  
13 GRANTS Defendant’s Motion to Dismiss and Plaintiff’s Complaint is hereby dismissed.

14 **I. BACKGROUND**

15 Plaintiff Irene Michelle Schwartz-Tallard originally filed this lawsuit on September 9,  
16 2014 in Nevada state court. (Pet. for Removal Ex. A, ECF No. 1-1). Defendant HSBC Bank  
17 USA removed the case to this Court on November 14, 2014. (Pet. for Removal, ECF No. 1).

18 On January 15, 2015, Defendant filed a Motion to Dismiss. (ECF No. 10). Pursuant to  
19 Local Rule 7-2(b) of the Local Rules of Practice of the United States District Court for the  
20 District of Nevada, Plaintiff had fourteen days after service of the Motion to file a Response.  
21 Accordingly, Plaintiff had until February 1, 2015, to file a Response. Not only did Plaintiff fail  
22 to meet this deadline, Plaintiff has failed to file any Response at all.

23 **II. DISCUSSION**

24 Local Rule 7-2(d) provides that “[t]he failure of an opposing party to file points and  
25 authorities in response to any motion shall constitute a consent to the granting of the motion.”

1 D. Nev. R. 7-2(d). As the Ninth Circuit has held, “[f]ailure to follow a district court’s local rules  
2 is a proper ground for dismissal.” *Ghazali v. Moran*, 46 F.3d 52, 53 (9th Cir. 1995); see, e.g.,  
3 *Roberts v. United States of America*, No. 2:01-cv-1230-RLH-LRL, 2002 WL 1770930 (D. Nev.  
4 June 13, 2002). However, before dismissing a case for failing to follow local rules or for failure  
5 to prosecute, the district court must weigh five factors: “(1) the public’s interest in expeditious  
6 resolution of litigation; (2) the court’s need to manage its docket; (3) the risk of prejudice to  
7 defendants/respondents; (4) the availability of less drastic sanctions; and (5) the public policy  
8 favoring disposition of cases on their merits.” *Pagtalunan v. Galaza*, 291 F.3d 639, 642 (9th Cir.  
9 2002).

10 Under this test, “the public’s interest in expeditious resolution of litigation always favors  
11 dismissal.” *Yourish v. Cal. Amplifier*, 191 F.3d 983, 990 (9th Cir. 1999). Also, the Court’s need  
12 to manage its docket is manifest. See *State Farm Mut. Auto. Ins. Co. v. Ireland*, No. 2:07-cv-  
13 01541-RCJ-RJJ, 2009 WL 4280282 (D. Nev. Nov. 30, 2009). Further, Plaintiff’s failure to  
14 timely respond to Defendant’s motion has unreasonably delayed the resolution of this case, and  
15 such unreasonable delay “creates a presumption of injury to the defense.” *Henderson v. Duncan*,  
16 779 F.2d 1421, 1423 (9th Cir. 1986). Less drastic sanctions available to the Court include  
17 dismissal of Plaintiff’s Complaint without prejudice.

18 The fifth factor also does not weigh in favor of Plaintiff because it is not clear that this  
19 case was likely to be decided on the merits. Plaintiff has failed to take any action since the  
20 Motion to Dismiss was filed. Accordingly, the Court concludes that consideration of the five  
21 factors discussed above weighs in favor of dismissal.

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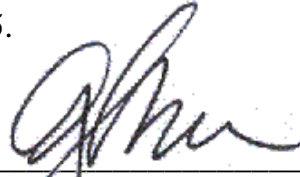
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1 **III. CONCLUSION**

2 **IT IS HEREBY ORDERED** that Defendant's Motion to Dismiss (ECF No. 10) is  
3 **GRANTED**. Plaintiff's Complaint is **DISMISSED without prejudice**. The clerk shall enter  
4 judgment accordingly.

5 **DATED** this 13th day of February, 2015.

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8 Gloria M. Navarro  
9 United States District Judge